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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 8.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-An explosion took place in the Moorfield colliery, in England yesterday, and many miners were killed. ____ Active military preparations are being made in China. ____ M. Vignaux defeated Maurice Daly and Rudolphe was beaten by Jacob Schaefer at billiards in Paris. - General Pryor says that he will not apply to be admitted in court to take part in O'Donnell's defence. The revolt in Servia is spreading.

DOMESTIC .- The defeat of Mahone in Virginia is complete. Butler's defeat in Massachusetts is complete. Pensylvania is unexpectedly large. - Government officers in Washington are pleased with the results of the elections. === The report of the Quartermaster-General has been presented. = A meeting of the Republican National mittee has been called in Washington on December 12. - Memorial services were held yesterday, in Washington, in honor of Bishop Pinkney. - Hanlan is willing to row Teemer next year. - The Hatch-Miller party failed yesterday in the attempt to secure control of the Iron Steamboat Company. = Ex-Senator Randolph, of New-Jersey, is dead.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Later returns showed yesterday that Maynard's majority is 23,783; the Republicans have elected one Senator, nine Assemblymen, and eight Aldermen. = Mayor Low's plurality over Hendrix is 1840; Carr's majority in District-Attorney, two Senators, and eight Assem-Several witnesses were exin the Fenardent Di Cesnola suit. - An attempt to increase salaries of Normal College teachers was defeated in the Board of Education. ____ A fine show of chrysanthemums was made at Horticultural Hall, - Signor Bertini began a suit against Mr. Mapleson in which he claims \$50,000 for a breach of contract. = Benjamin Fitch died at his home, age A chess tournament between eighty-two. = New-York and Philadelphia was began at the Manhattan Chess Club. - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.68 cents. Stocks opened generally higher, but were feverish and unsettled, and closed weak at moder-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate slightly warmer, clear or fair weather, with chances of rain late in the day. Temperature yes terday: Highest, 53°; lowest, 42°; average, 4718°

ate declines.

The dangers from foul gas in coal mines and from fog at sea seem beyond the power of science to o vercome. Explosions such as occurred yesterday in the Moorfield colliery, in England, are reported about as regularly and as often as collisions at sea. The disaster at Moorfield was indeed terrible. One hundred and ten colliers were in the mine at the time, and most of them are supposed to be beyond rescue. A sharp examination of the accident will probably be made, and if it appears that the ventilating apparatus of the mine was defective, or that any other possible precaution was neglected, the owners of the property shouldsuffer.

It is evident that one of the important questions submitted to New-York voters on Tuesday was overlooked by most of them. It was whether or not the State shall make the conviets support themselves, or whether the taxpayers must bear the expense of letting them live in idleness. In this city the vote for a change in the present admirable law was 112,706; against it, 13,658. Full returns from the interior will probably reduce this majority. We do not believe the figures indicate the wishes of the mass of voters in the State. Many did not know such a vote was to be taken, and at some of the city polling places no ballots against the amendment could be procured. This is a conspicuous illustration of the majority's being wrong, and the "remnant" right.

It was hoped that the election of Aldermen by Assembly districts would give us a better Board than the old scheme of minority representation gave us. This is the second year the new plan has been tried, however, and our last state is not any better than our first. The Board of Aldermen for 1884 is divided about as it is now. The Republicans have gained one member, which gives them eight. Tammany has seven, the County Democracy eight, and one of the liquor dealers elected calls himself a Jeffersonian Democrat. This may be an advantage to himself; but the city will hardly gain from it. It can be said for the Assembly district scheme at least that it gave us some excellent nominations for Aldermen, whose election was only prevented by trading between the managers of the different organizations. Trading on election day means "deals" later

in the Board; and these "deals," in turn, do not mean the easy confirmation of any good nominations the Mayor may make.

The latest election news does not materially change the results as stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning. Here are some of the most interesting figures: In New-York General Carr (Rep.) is re-elected Secretary of State by about 16,000 votes. the next Assembly there will be 74 Republicans and 54 Democrats—a Republican gain of 31; in the Senate the Republicans will number 19 and the Democrats 13-a Republican gain of 5. Connecticut changes a Democratic majority of 4,200 last year into a Republican majority of 5,700 this year. The Republicans in Pennsylvania are victorious by 21,118 majority, and Mahone is defeated in Virginia by 30,000.

The newspaper organ of Mr. Daniel Manning, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, yesterday morning savagely demanded "an inquest" into the defeat of Mr. Maynard. Mr. William Purcell, of Rochester, therefore promptly organized himself into a Coroner and a Coroner's Jury, and proceeded to sit upon both Mr. Maynard and Mr. Manning. The verdiet was given in The Rochester Union and Advertiser last evening. It is to the effect that the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State was "killed by the machine." Mr. Purcell admits that it was not an intentional crime, but de clares that Mr. Manning and the Governor were guilty of criminal carelessness and stupidity at Buffalo when they insisted on the nomina-tion of their "slate." Evidently Mr. Purcell thinks Maynard's defeat is his vindication.

The Commissioners of Education yesterday wisely decided to have sewing taught to the girls in some of the primary grades of the publie schools. This is a recognition of the fact that something besides "book-learning" is needed by these children. To teach them to sew will do more to fit them to be useful women than some of the branches they will study later on. It is an important step, which will possibly lead to others in the same direction. The Board decided wisely, also, not to increase the salaries of the professors in the Normal College from \$4,000 to \$4,500. Their work is important and well done; but it is of no more value to the public than that of many teachers in our schools who are not called professors. When all these faithful workers get \$4,000 a year it will do to talk about increasing the pay of those nominally higher up.

THINGS SETTLED IN THIS STATE, That the Republican party is not going. A year ago a Democratic Governor was chosen by a majority of 193,000. Candid men realized that it was not because of but in spite of his Democracy that Mr. Cleveland received this tremendous vote. Nevertheless, the Democratic organs all through the year kept referring to the figures by way of substantiating their assertion that the Republican party had lost its hold on the confidence of the people that it "must go." Tuesday's result disposed of this idle boast. The head of the Republican ticket is elected by a large majority; the Senate is Republican; the Assembly is Republican; the return of a Republican to the United States Senate is rendered well nigh certain. A decayed party, after a defeat by two hundred thousand majority, the very year before, does not bring forth such fruits. These victories were conditioned on party vigor.

That the people appreciated the present Democratic Legislature. In 1881 the Democrats were returned to the control of both branches of the Legislature. Democracy had not been thus favored before since 1869. It has had a golden opportunity during the past two years to strengthen itself with the electors by efficient and unselfish public service. But what sort of a legislative record did it make in 1882-'83? It was a record which convinced intelligent men Kings County is 615; the Democrats elected the that to keep the Democratic party in the minority in the Legislature is to conserve New-North welfare Law-makers who give particular attention to a "deadlock" but give no at tention to the tax laws show to the best advantage in the back seats. THE TRIBUNE has frequently insisted upon these propositions. The omposition of the next Legislature demonstrates that the majority of the voters are of one way of thinking. The leadership in both Senate and Assembly is returned to the Republicans by emphatic majorities.

That the Democratic machine must go. It is notorious that the head of the Democratic ticket was not the choice of the Buffalo Convention. The delegates favored Mr. Purcell. The bosses dictated another man and succeeded in forcing him upon the ticket. The constituencies represented by the machine-ridden convention contained thousands of independent Democrats who, declining to register the decree of the bosses, scratched Maynard. His defeat is a stinging rebuke to the men who had things their own way at Buffalo. They found, as other bosses have found, that it is one thing to pack a convention, but quite another to win

at the polls. That New-York, if Republicans will it, car be counted upon to go Republican in 1884. Let our party friends go foward with the same admirable spirit that animated them during the late canvass; let the majority in the Legislature and all other Republican officials determine to promote the party's welfare only by rendering good and faithful service to the State; let the factional differences of the past be forgotten and the present unity and amity be continued, and there will be no doubt about New-York. It will go to the head of the Republican column. The stake is great, the opportunity is great, the lamp of experience sheds plenty of instructive light. We gained a fine lead on Tuesday. We can keep it and improve it-if we will.

THE CHANGE, SO FAR.

Last year, the head of the Democratic State ticket in this State had 193,000 plurality; this year the head of the Democratic State ticket is beaten by 10,000. Last year, General Butler was elected by about 14,000 plurality in Massachusetts; this year he is beaten by about 15,000. Last year the Democrats elected a Governor of Pennsylvania by 40,000 plurality; this year their State ticket is beaten by over 21,000. Volumes of explanation and argument will fail to break the force of these simple facts. When the Ohio election had ended in a Democratic victory, but by a decreased majority, THE TRIBUNE observed that when the tide had once clearly turned even the most ignorant fisherman could predict with certainty that the reaction would continue. The Democratic party was at high tide when it elected Cleveland, Butler and Pattison last year. Ohio proved that the waters had begun to recede. The elections of Tuesday prove that the Democratic party has not a bit more chance than it had in 1880 of carrying rapidly, and those Democrats who have political sense know that it will be lower before it trap in his professions and his practice has turns again.

be attributed to special and temporary influ- downright manly canvass for re-election, dis-

Ohio, and to precisely similar influences, and yet it has pleased the Democrats to boast of that success as an earnest of victory in Ohio next year. The Republicans of New-York will not be so foolish. They know that the election of Governor Cleveland last year was due to special and temporary causes, and the result this week proves that they were right in so maintaining, but they do not deceive themselves, as the Democrats have done. Practically, the election in this State only proves that either party may carry New-York in 1884. The insignificant plurality claimed for the minor candidates on the Democratic State ticket is but as the dust in the balance, where the total vote of the State exceeds 1,000,000. A gain of less than one vote in 200 either party might hope to make by its own wisdom and good conduct, or by the blunders of its opponents. New-York and Ohio are doubtful, just as they were when the conventions met in 1880. But the Republicans have altogether the better prospect, because the tide is now running in their favor, and the Democratic party has taken upon itself such responsibilities that its fine faculty for blundering must have effect.

As for Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, it has been the height of folly for the Democrats to imagine, on the strength of such elections as those of 1882, that those States could be secured for any Democratic Presidential candidate. Nor has it been much more intelligent for Republicans to build hopes upon the state of things in Virginia. General Mahone has done real service to the colored people of that State in some respects, but he has not educated the people of Virginia to believe in Republican principles, and no success is a safe foundation to build upon that is not gained through the deliberate adhesion of a majority of voters to the

principles of a party. It has been maintained by THE TRIBUNE that the attachment of the people to Republican principles, and the confidence of the people in the Republican party, were in no respect less strong than in 1880. The result proves that this reasoning has been entirely correct. Local, personal or temporary causes have operated to defeat Republican tickets here and there, but in every essential respect the party is as strong as ever, and has as good reason to expect success if it strives to deserve success. The elections of 1882 and 1883 have pointed out some things which it cannot do without being beaten, and other things which it can do with a certainty of public support. The result of the elections of next year depends largely upon its fidelity to its principles and to the wishes of the people.

PENNSYLVANIA SAFE NEXT YEAR, Pennsylvania will surely give thirty electoral otes next year to the Republican candidate for President. This is the meaning of the handsome vote in that State on Tuesday. A year ago, it would have required some courage to make such a positive prediction. Then the Republican party was divided into two distinct organizations, and a campaign was fought which aroused much bitterness of feeling between them. The Independent Republicans, it is true, cast less than 44,000 votes for their candidate for Governor, but this was not a full showing of their strength, as many of them voted directly for Pattison in order to make sure of the defeat of the Cameron candidate.

Here was a broad rent in the party, which rendered its future somewhat doubtful. It seemed hardly possible that it would thoroughly reunite in a single year, though all the Independents sincerely believed that the result of their movement would be to make the party stronger for the fight of 1884 than it could possibly be if the abuses existing in the organization in their State were not removed. Like the Republicans in New-York, who refused to yote for an estimable candidate nominated by means of a forged proxy, they saw no way to been granted, probably, except under the pres- industry were so many that they got in one ansure of the Independent movement. The result of the election showed them that the time had come to treat all Republicans alike, and that bosses were not popular. A conciliatory policy was adopted on both sides. Regulars and Independents alike joined in electing delegates to the State Convention. The Independent organization was, by common consent, allowed to disappear. The State Convention nominated its own candidates without outside interference, and the party entered upon the campaign under more truly Republican methods of government than it had known in many

Of course, the Democrats furnished blunders enough to help their opponents. Given the Democratic party in power, and the solution of the problem is always blunders, and then blunders, and then more blunders. The chief of these was the prolonged extra session of the Legislature forced upon the State by Governor Pattison, the ambitious and not over-judicious boy Governor. Probably a good many newspaper readers outside of Pennsylvania are not aware that this extra session, which began on the 7th of June last, is still in progress. It is one of the longest deadlocks on record-if not the very longest. The difficulty of an agreement between the two houses-one Republican and the other Democratic-upon an Apportionment bill, had been sufficiently shown during the regular session, which lasted 150 days. The Republicans firmly resisted the attempt of the Democrats to pass a bill manifestly unjust to the majority of the people of the State, and in

this they were sustained by popular sentiment. Governor Pattison, without giving members any time to consult with their constituents, or allowing an interval in which something of the passion aroused by such a controversy might have subsided, immediately called an extra session, which has continued now for more than five months at a daily expense of \$3,000-or about \$500,000 in all. This exhibition of Democratic folly and partisan heedlessness of public interests had its effect upon Tuesday's vote.

THE BROOKLYN VICTORY

The re-election of Mayor Low is a victory of honest dealing. Pledged to conduct the government of Brooklyn on plain, practical, business principles, he has been as good as his word. He has given the city two years of clean, honest and efficient administration. He has made "responsible home rule" something more than a catch-word. He has embodied the principle in a consistent and useful policy, separating municipal business from party politics by means of non-partisan appointments, and introducing common-sense methods of administration. Having governed the city with budgets representing the two lowest tax-rates known in twenty years, and having reduced the public debt to the extent of \$1,000,000, he had the courage and the good sense to raise the tax-rate available for next year, on the ground that inany Northern State. The tide is going out creased expenditures for certain purposes were absolutely necessary. There has been no clapbeen on a dead level with his principles. Hav-Of course, the election of Secretary Carr can ing kept faith with the public, he made a

ences. So can the election of Judge Hoadly in cussing municipal issues in a spirit of sincerity and truth, and appealing to the intelligenco and common-sense of the community. His reelection implies public recognition of the essential manliness of the man-his earnestness, his high principles and his honest dealing. It is a great civic triumph.

The defeat of Mr. Hendrix, on the other hand,

is a rebuke to the small demagogism of a cheap and dishonest nomination. The chief Democratic manager selected him because the political emergency seemed to require a young man who could use his tongue and arouse the enthusiasm of "the boys." He was summoned from obscurity because the politicians knew that they could safely depend upon his making a political use of municipal patronage in the approaching Presidential election. His speeches disclosed the narrowness of his views, the blindness of his partisanship, the rawness and pettiness of the man, the dishonesty and trickery of the canvass. The candidate, who did not stand for any principle of municipal reform and represented only the crude idea of the availability of youth and inexperience, has been defeated, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of political managers to compass his election. If Mayor Low's majority falls below that received in 1881, it is because the Democrats concentrated their efforts upon his opponent, trading right and left, sacrificing the chances of one candidate after another and making a desperate effort to capture the Mayoralty. To the tactics of the party workers was added adventitious aid from gamblers and pool-speculators. The Democrats were playing for a single stake, and they lost it. Good citizenship was proof against political wiles and corrupt influences.

The chief moral of this triumph of honest dealing and vigorous eftizenship is the real value of young men in politics. Mr. Hendrix was a young man used and supported for partisan ends by the old wire-pullers and party nacks. Mayor Low owed his first election to the principles which he represented and to the intelligent and systematic labors of a large body of young men organized for practical campaign work. He owes his re-election to the principles which he has carried out and also to the same corps of 2,600 amateur canvassers. In neither instance could be have been elected if he had been deprived of the support of the Young Republican Club. This is a most important lesson to the young men of New-York and other cities, showing what they can do, if they will, by systematic organization and hard work, Instead of citizens' committees, political conferences and trading compromises, let us have young men's municipal reform associations organized on the basis of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club.

A DEMOCRATIC EXHIBITION.

The independent voter did a good day's work on Tuesday; not all that he might have done, but enough to give us great encouragement that he will do more next year. It is not apparent that any Democrat on the local tickets was injured with the Democratic party by his own bad character. On the contrary, the rule seems to have been, the worse the character the more the votes. To this rule there are exceptions; but some of the most conspicuously bad candidates were welcomed by the Domocracy with unbounded fervor. The soldier who was dismissed from the Army in disgrace is elected to the Senate by a vote nearly twice as great as that of his opponent. The man who was expelled from the Board of Education for taking money from school-teachers runs his adversary hard, and at the moment of our writing is said to be elected. The notorious Croker triumphs over two other candidates. The so-called Independent Democrat who represents the Fourth District in the new Board of Aldermen seems to owe his pre-eminence over two Democratic competitors to the fact that he keeps not one liquor saloon but several. We find the names teach a lesson except by striking a blow. It of ten liquor dealers (including two German had its effect. The Cameron leaders had Republicans) in the list of the victors, and that already conceded marked reforms in the party there are not more is owing partly to the fact methods-reforms which would never have that the candidates belonging to that branch of

As it was in the city, so it was elsewhere. In Brooklyn the Democrats nearly defeated a conspicuously good Mayor, simply because he was good Mayor. In Massachusetts they made a tremendous effort to elect Butler because he was a blackguard, and they were only beaten by an extraordinary uprising of the respectable citizens. They have elected a State Treasurer in New-York who is accused of misusing the public money for his own benefit. They nominated for Senator in Queens County a man who had been removed from the District-Attorneyship by Governor Cleveland for malfeasance. The bad record of Mr. Abbett in New-Jersey did not make him unacceptable to hi party. In a word, the Democracy evidently do not care for a good ticket. Wherever one of their candidates has been injured by his bad character, the injury has come, not from their resentment, but from the activity which a scandalous nomination has aroused among the independent and indifferent voters.

If the independents still cherished the idea of accomplishing any good through the Dem ocratic party, the disclosures of this campaigu must have undeceived them. The Democracy is under the domination of its worst elementsa domination so absolute that its honest voters are afraid to protest against it. When the Republican organization of this State fell into bad ways, the Republican voters went to the polls with blood in their eye, and scored a majority of 200,000 against their own party. The Democracy was so delighted that it immediately put in the field for the next campaign the most outrageous set of candidates it had ventured to propose for ten or twelve years, and the whole party, from Pat Dufty to Governor Tilden, embraced them all with enthusiasm. Governor Cleveland wrote to Mr. John Kelly that "a change for the better in the character of its representatives" would be for the welfare of the party; and for telling this bit of truth he has been denounced as an impertinent mischiefmaker, accused of causing disaffection, and warned that he "would sooner or later deeply regret it." What can be hoped for from such a party as this, which does not want to be good

and is not ashamed to say so ?

A STAB IN THE BACK. The day before the election The New-York Times reprinted conspicuously from The Washington Capital an article pretending to give the opinions of the President on the political situation. It is unnecessary to rehearse the points of this article in detail; in brief, it represented Mr. Arthur as conceding New-York and several other doubtful States to the Democrats, and declaring that "no Republican could be named who could carry New-York in 1884." It was necessary therefore, according to the Chief Executive, to rest the hopes of the next Presidential campaign upon securing electoral votes in the South, and the President was more concerned about the contest in Virginia on Tuesday than about any Northern election whatever. The Capital published this as a burlesque, and introduced it with remarks that made its purpose perfectly clear. But the use which was made of it by a journal ostensibly Republican the Democrats chuckled with satisfaction, and

gave it detitions importance. It was printed by The Times under the display heading, "President Arthur's View of the Future," at the top of the first column of the first page—the place which custom reserves for the leading news of the day-and it was prefaced by an original paragraph in which, although it was spoken of indeed as a "pretended revelation," the impression was studiously conveyed that it was substantially true. Republicans were invited to compare it with the hopeful utterances of ex-Governor Cornell; and the statement was made that "the article was pronounced by the President's friends to be correct in some respects

while it was unjust to him in others." An authoritative denial of this gross misrepresentation of the President's opinions was telegraphed at once to THE TRIBUNE. A similar contradiction was furnished by the Associated Press, and was published even by Democratic papers, but was suppressed by The Times. On election day The Times tried to do still more mischief by means of a disingenuous and malicious leading article, in which it took the ground that, although it would be unjust to regard Mr. Arthur as the author of the "disgusting stuff" in The Capital, the President's friends were quite capable of concocting it and imposing it upon the editor of that journal, and that "the apparent relations of this gang to "the President give them a certain credibility in even their wildest and most offensive in-"ventions." The drift of the article could not be mistaken; it meant that in spite of all denials the Administration did give up New-York, Indiana, New-Jersey, and other doubtful Northern States, and did mean to cover its losses by questionable practices in the South.

Whatever influence The Times retains was used against the Republican party all through this campaign, and its last act was characteristically scandalous. Republicans will not forget

THE PENALTIES OF EXCESS.

Some surprise has been expressed that a boat-

man, noted for his muscular strength and hardihood, should have died recently of consumption. In this particular case it is probable that habitual imprudent exposure helped the disease, but apart from that there are no reasons why consumption should not kill a very muscular person, while in many instances such persons are from their habits peculiarly liable to pulmonary disease. We recall a case of the "strong man" of a Western gymnastic club; a man who was in the habit of putting up a 200-pound dumbbell, and who had worsted Jem Mace in an amicable "set-to" with the gloves. This young man was a perfect model of muscular development; but at what seemed the height of his vigor he fell sick, and in less than a year he died of consumption. The fact was that he had impaired his vitality while abnormally developing his muscular system, and when to outward appearance he seemed in the most perfect health he was, like the Southern Confederacy, a " hollow shell." And these are not isolated or uncommon cases. In England the late rage for what is there called "cycling" has resulted in so much excess as to produce very serious mischief. Men who have taken little exercise have been surprised and delighted to find that they could ride several miles with ease on the bicycle or tricycle. Naturally they have been tempted to make longer distances and better time. And in a number of cases they have broken down suddenly, just when they thought they were deriving the most benefit from the exercise.

IIt is asserted by alienists that insanity is on

the increase, and they account for this by saying that people generally overdo everything. Nervousness and nervous diseases are continually increasing, and from similar causes. In fact, the greatest hindrance to human longevity to-day is the tendency toward excess in everything. It is not only in business that over-work is common. It is quite possible to hurt even the strongest constitution by excessive indulgence in mere pleasure. A short time ago what purported to be an account of the daily life of a young girl in "society" was published, and it was by no means wholly caricature. Highpressure living and acting and thinking cannot be kept up indefinitely. Nature always resents over-drafts upon her account current, and stroke of paralysis. The strong, too, are more apt than the constitutionally weak to run into such excesses, because they fancy that they cannot overdraw their account. But modern life is full of pitfalls for the unwary, and unfortunately the common example seems to justify and certainly encourages the prevailing tendency to excess. The alienists say that we smoke too much. Some of the doctors contend. indeed, that tobacco is an active poison, to be classed, as it is by the temperance folk, with alcohol. But the more conservative assert that great constitutional harm is done by the intemperate use of "the weed" during the period of adolescence, and few can doubt this who note the pasty-faced, ricketty lads addicted to the eigarette of the period. The safe middle path is no longer popular. All must rush forward at the top of their speed. And the consequence is that our insane asylums and our cemeteries are becoming fuller and fuller, while thousands of homes are either broken up altogether or made wretched by the abuse of health, and the obsti-

nate violation of natural law. Of course nothing can be done in such a case but to point out the obvious truth that the penalties of excess are always enacted by Nature, and that she never relents or forgives. If life and the pleasures it affords are thought really worth retaining, those who desire, as Rip Van Winkle says, to "live long and prosper," must exercise moderation, even in the absorbing occupation of moneygathering.

A Western showman has succeeded in teaching an eagle to perform a variety of pleasing tricks. accomplished bird can fire a pistol, ring a bell, pull a tiny car up an inclined plane, and climb a ladder round by round. To the student of applied ornithology this eagle presents an interesting study. So, too, does another Eagle whose eyry is in Brooklyn. This Brooklyn bird has taught itself to carry water on both its wings, and during the campaign just closed it performed the engaging feat to its own hearty and ostentations satisfaction. Now and then it varied the programme by making a frugal evening meal off a mess composed of its own words. It goes without saying that these able efforts to please proved diverting; and the fact that the bird kept screaming out that it was independent when it was generally understood that its well-balanced water-carrying was simply a scheme designed to promote the feathering of its own nest, made it additionally funny. Perhaps it is too much to expect that such a bird should be well informed in regard to State politics. But when a TRIBUNE ALMANAC can be purchased for 25 cents, and so long as there is a compulsory education law upon the statute book, the bird ought to know better than to endeavor to make folks believe that Orange County is part of the XVth Senatorial District. Another thing it ought to know-that it is a thoroughly disreputable trick, a trick only tolerable in unclean birds, to impute to a newspaper, as its own editorial expression, a piece of news which was telegraphed all

It makes a great difference whose animal it is that gets gored. When a liquor-dealers' association worked and spent money to elect Judge Hoadly,

claimed the victory as all their own. But when liquor-dealers' association works and spends money to defeat Mr. Maynard, these same Democrats get angry, and threaten, and take care to state that an election of that sort proves nothing anyway about the strength of parties.

The Republican State Committee has been said to have been unfortunately constituted because it was so constituted as to provoke criticism in sensitive quarters, which is was most desirable, in such a campaign, to conciliate. The work, for those dealing with the disaffected elements, was thus made harder. But no person familiar with the details of the contest just closed so successfully will doubt the admirable service the State Committee rendered. Hampered as it was by all sorts of unfavorable conditions. it contrived to allay discontents, to conciliate hostile elements, and make the most of the small means at its disposal. We take pleasure in saying that its chairman, Mr. Warren, particularly disappointed his hostile critics, and rendered excellent service to the Republican cause. The Committee, under the circumstances, was doubtless wise in not attempting a campaign of much speaking, and in devoting what resources it had to the quiet circulation of doonments. Yet we wish the Cooper Institute meeting could have been held two weeks earlier. In that case we can now see that the "impertment speech" of Mr. Evarts and Mr. Depew's admirable companion piece would probably have swept the whole State ticket through.

It appears probable that the Mexican conference over the constitutional amendment abolishing inter-State customs, which began its sessions October 1, will recommend the modification of the vexatious regulations which have handicapped internal commerce and continually embarrassed resident Americans. How annoying this system has been can be imagined by an application to our own country. If a custom house were located on the boundary line of every State in the Union, if duties were exacted for the movement of goods from one State into another, and if merchandise could be moved only under a system of official passes authorizing transportation from one point through to another without any intervening stops, then we should be in the position in which the internal commerce of Mexico is to-day. It is not likely that a complete change will be at once effected. But such changes are likely to be made as will secure a much freer movement of internal commerce and non-interference with the traffic of the railways. In these changes the exasperating municipal duties will be included. According to the Mexican Financier "an unoppressive system of excise duties will be recommended," and the recommendation of thirty-six leading representatives of the various States can hardly fail of adoption.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Secretary Windom is now in Paris, where he

Mr. Warren, the well-known comedian of Boston, vill spend most of the winter in Louisiana. General Batler was sixty-five years of age on

election day. He is old enough to be ancient his-

General Robert Toombs, of Georgia, has recently become a member of the Methodist Church, but his anguage is picturesque as ever.

Mr. Herbert Spencer's most important works have been translated into the Japanese language and are said to be widely read, while the popularity of the Bible is slowly declining.

A. S. Barnes, the well-known founder of the pubishing house of A. S. Barnes & Co., and Mrs. Mary Smith, of Rochester, were married in that city yes-terday, the ceremony being a quiet one.

In speaking of the rumor that the King of Portugal thinks of abdicating the throne, The Philadelphia Telegraph sardonically suggests that ex-Senator Tabor ought to go over and buy him out. He would not have to stop reigning after thirty days.

This may or may not be true, but it is characteristic. A friend is said to have related in the presence of ex-Minister Schenck the alleged fact that Miss Mary Anderson had declined to see the Princo of Wales. "That's nothing," said the great poker-player. "She is not the first American. I have myself refused to 'see' him upon several occasions, and the lowest hand I held on any one of the occa-sions was three jacks." Mr. Pinero, the English playwright, is thus

sketched by a correspondent of The Boston Herald : He is a very hard worker; even when he is rehearsing in the morning and acting at night, he keeps up his literary labors. It has been said of him that the gentleness and patience on the moral side of his nature are supplemented by an inquiring habit of mind on the intellectual. Unlike many actors, whose quick observation and facile powers sooner or later she returns them indorsed "no of mimicry somewhat disincline them to the more effects," through the medium of a collapse or a tedious processes of reflection, Mr. Pinere has an acquaintance with literature which is by no means confined to theatrical matters pure and simple. He has written clever papers for magazines which imhas written elever papers for magazines which imply more than mere dramatic power. His knowledge of theatrical history is accurate and sound, and he thoroughly appreciates the literary merit and poetry of a school of playwriters, whose method is the entire opposite of his own as regards adaptability to stage requirements. He himself, however, knows where his own strength lies. He belongs most unmistakably to the school of actor authors represented by Mr. Byron and Mr. Robertson, and he wisely seeks to obtain excellence in his own line, without aspiring to a domain in which he line, without aspiring to a domain in which he would not be at home."

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 7 .- General George McClellan and wife and Mrs. Henry Draper, of New-York, arrived here on a visit to-day.

GENERAL NOTES.

The leading article in The Yale Literary Magazine for October expresses the conviction that as college students, merely as such, have come to hold a rel atively less important position in public estimation than formerly, so they have themselves grown more sensitive to public opinion, and that the morals and the scholar-ship of the colleges show a corresponding improvement.

The Metropolitan Board of Works of London has sanctioned a new tunnel under the Thames one mile east of London Bridge, the cost of which is estimated at out \$7,000,000. The condition of the treasury will not warrant various other improvements which have een contemplated, such as a couple of new bridges over the Thames, the widening of Parliament-st., and the con-truction of a decent approach to the new Law Courts.

General Joseph S. Fullerton, who was Adjutant-General of Gordon Granger's corps at the battle of Chiekamanga, describes in some detail General Steednan's conduct on that historic occasion, in an interview in The St. Louis Republicat. He says General Granger gave Steedman the orders under which he moved toward the sound of the enemy's guns. He describes Steedman's conduct as brilliant, and pays also a warm tribute to his old chief, General Granger.

The remains of the Roman arena which were brought to light in Paris some time ago are in a much beter state of preservation than was at first imagined; and low that the passage, 100 feet long by twenty feet wide, which leads down from the main entrance to the arena itself, has been cleared of the debris, it is easy to form an idea of what the rains will look like when the other o structions have been removed. "Descending into the amphitheatre by this passage," says The St. James's Gazette, " the visitor will have to his left the stone seats rising one above the other, in front of him the semicirformed by the wail enclosing the arena, and to his right the outline of the stage, which is still very well preserved. Only one half of the arena has been excavate out the other half, which belongs to the Paris Omnibus Company, will probably be purchased by the Municipal-Company, will probably be purchased by the Municipality; and in the meanwhile the various fragments of columns, sculpture, etc., which are now in the Carnavalet Museum, and which are known to have been removed from the arena, will be taken back. Although this is the oldest building in Paris, dating as it does from the time of Hadrian, very few relies of great antiquity have been discovered during the progress of the excavations; but among the bones which have been dug up are some which apparently belonged to the wild animals killed in the amphitheatre."

A Russian Jew, Solomon Schisgal by name, and only nineteen years old, the son of a watchmaker in Berditschen, has invented a watch which goes by electricity, and which is declared by Herr Chwolson, Professor of Physics at the University of St. Petersburg, to be an instrument of wonderful simplicity and value. In an article in The Noncosti, describing the invention, which he believes will revolutionize the manufacture of watches, Professor Chwolson says: "The watches are without any springs and consist solely of two wheels. Besides being true, they have the advantage of the second-hand moving in single momentary leaps, as is usually the case only in very coatly watches, and which is of the ulmost utility for astronomical observations. These watches can also